The Bombay Gazette.

103

No. 7,144.—New Series — BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869. — Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
Including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
Including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
Including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

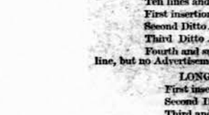
First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay		Leave Colombo	13
„ Carwar	5	„ Galle	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Negapatam	16
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	18
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	20
„ Beypore	9	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Cochin	10	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives Calcutta	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13		„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.				
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 500 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class

Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, noted Passengers, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Buttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry

Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	6 3	8 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Lalla Rookh," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their freight to us, and send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck. The marks to hand are—V. E. & Co., R. T. S.

Agents for Captain Willis.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Charlotte," Captain Oates, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

Captain Oates will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Charlotte."

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 499 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMAS BEAR'S
Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginian and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negrohead, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fratelli Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

NOTICE is given, that a Cotton Market has been established in the immediate vicinity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Julgaum. The Market is now open.

J. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Camp Ravere, 1st February 1869.

HALLUMS BROTHERS,
Dealers in Chickens, Ducks, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Sheep, &c., &c.

Ship Captains and others would find it to their advantage to deal with them.

H. Hallums solicit the kind patronage of the public and, asks them to give the White Man a chance.

Orders received and punctually attended to.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

THE BOMBAY COAST and RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)—A Second Distribution of the Assets of this Company, at the rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per Share, is now payable.

JOHN DIXON, } Liquidators of the B. C. and
JOHN L. SCOTT, } R. S. N. Company.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

INDO-EGYPTIAN and LONDON BANK Limited, (In Liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at, No. 2, Rampart Row, on Saturday, the 3rd April, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the final account of the Liquidator, and passing the necessary resolutions for adopting the same and declaring the Company wound up.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

2nd February 1869.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ended 31st October 1868, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th instant on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, and that Rs. 10,000 has been set aside for distribution amongst the Contributors to the office.

Shareholders desirous of comparing notes in respect to business contributed by them, will be good enough to call at this office for that purpose up to the 10th instant, after which date they will not be permitted to do so.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Company's Office, 2nd February 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Stationery Cabinets in Mahogany and Oak, with folding lock doors and patent Inks.

Whatman's Royal Drawing Paper.

Quoits, wrought iron, half polished, 4½ and 5 lbs.

Tracing Paper—60 by 40.

Tracing Linen in rolls 24 yards.

Money Belts.

Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, in Persian and Russia leather, of extremely convenient size for Travellers.

Rules 2 ft. 4 fold bevilled edges.

Ditto with Lloyd's slide.

Mahogany T Squares, with ebony edges, by Stanley—36, 30, 24 inch.

Lady's Levant Morocco Sorter, writing and work bags, by Toulmin and Gale, lined best silk, electro fittings, pearl instruments, registered lock and outside pocket.

Plotting Scales and offsets in cases: Ivory or boxwood.

Napier Compasses, German Silver.

Purses of doeskin with gilt snaps.

Drawing Pencils of all letters.

Gillott's and Mitchell's Steel Pens, all letters and numbers.

Vulcanite Set Squares 45° 18 and 10 inch.

Sketch Books, 10 by 7—12½ by 9—14 by 10.

Cutlery by Rodgers: Desk-knives, Penknives, Scissors, of all sorts.

Porcelain Slates with leather frames.

Rolls of Continuous Tracing Paper, 40 inches wide 20 yards long.

Rolls of Continuous Tracing Vellum, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.

Stanley's Mathematical Instruments in cases of all sizes.

Registered Desks—Writing Boxes—Paper Boxes, either in leather or japanned tin, and all with outer protecting covers, in great variety, by Chubbs, Alles, Toulmin and De la Rue.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—A Ship's Long-boat, newly painted, with Oars, Mast and Sail, complete. Can be seen by giving one day's notice to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 8TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs. as.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for January	2 12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1869	15 12
Woolwich Royal Regiment of Artillery List for Jan.	0 8
The Year Book of Photography for 1869	0 12
British Journal of Photography Almanac, 1869	0 12
The London Journal, Vol. 48. July-Dec. '68	3 8
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 65. Ditto	4 0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf—winter edition	2 12
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopical Science, 2 vols	13 12
The Great Parliamentary Bore. By Major Evans Bell	3 12
Chevreuil on Colours. New edition	3 12
Stern's The Captive Missionary	15 12
Lessons of Middle Age. (Cheap edn.)	2 12
Hayes' Cast away in the cold	4 8
Smith's Studies for Pictures	3 12
Miss Martineau's Biographical Sketches	5 8
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	56 4
Tom Hood's A Golden Heart	1 8
Silver on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus. New edn.	3 12
Gnain on Diseases of the Rectum	5 12
Harley on Diabetes	1 14
Clayton's The Sunny South	11 4
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	6 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	3 12
Boosey's Flute Tutor	0 12
Westropp's Normal Singer	0 12
Garcia's Art of Singing	7 8
Hatton's Singing Method, 2 parts	3 0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern. Ivory covers, monograms, rims, and lock cases. Rs. 15 and	17 8
New Flay Book.—Robert the Devil	0 8
Play Books.—Cool as a Cucumber—Little Toddlekins; Game of Speculation; Rough Diamond; Woodcock's little game,—Each	0 8
Seamen's Wages Books, for Crews of 42, 48, and 54 men Rs. 4, 4½ and	5 8
Ship's Log Books Rs. 4½, Rs. 9, and	18 0

NEW GERMAN NOVELS,

Humoresken, 2 vols.	3 0
Eines Audern Frau	3 0

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Wait for the Turn of the Tide	1 8
——— Dear Old Land I'm leaving	1 8
——— The Tinkling of the Bell	1 8
——— Too Snow Lies White	1 8
——— The Peace of Home	1 8
——— My sunny Gascoigne Shore	1 8
——— The Land of the Rose	1 8
——— Marching through Georgia	1 0
——— God bless our Sailor Prince	1 8
——— God bless the Prince of Wales	1 8
——— What are the Wild Waves saying? (Duet)	2 0
Lancers.—Alnwick Castle	2 0
Quadrilles.—L'Enfant; and Royal Navy.—Each	2 0
Waltzes.—Clarine	2 0
Galops.—Earl Percy; Encore; Velocipede; and Fiery Steed.—Each	1 8

Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, one small and neat Room in Meadow Street. Rent only Rs. 15 per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucas. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET—Albion Place, Parel Road—Sets of Rooms on the Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 33 per mensem, including taxes and Vehar Water. Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications to supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly cor rolled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

CORN FLOUR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Polson's per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEESE.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Finest Double Gloster, mild and delicate, from 28 to 30 lbs. each per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. on cut	1 2	1 4
Berkeley, Cheddar, and North Wilts from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
Stilton, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Pine, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles each	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HENRY WHITE & Co.'s
Celebrated
LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,
the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Quarts per dozen	7 0	7 0
Pints „	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA,
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'Veagh, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Barker on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Barley, Pearl, in bulk, or tins of 2 lbs., each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 1	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Mennen's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassell's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 4
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Cait's Foot, Imperial Pint bottles, each	1 12	2 12
Jellies, Cait's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Garnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin, each	1 4	1 4
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, 1 lb. tin „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin „	2 4	2 8
Do. do. ½ lb. tin „	1 2	1 4
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottle	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 1
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of might, 1865."—London Review," July 22nd, 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESZMELYEE; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNEE; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

SACRED CONCERT.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G. C. S. I.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, K.C.B.

Stewards.

HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C.S.
„ L. H. BAYLEY.
„ A. BROWN.
„ COL. W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I.
COL. H. D'O. TORRENS, C.B.
REV. W. MAULE.
G. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.

THE CONCERT will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock P.M. The proceeds will be devoted to the Cathedral, Colaba, and Scotch Choirs.

PROGRAMME FOR CONCERT.

Part I.

Overture	The Occasional Overture.....Handel.
Chorus	"And the glory of the Lord"...Handel.
Solo (Tenor)	"If with all your hearts'.....Mendelssohn.
Solo (Violin, with Organ and Quartette accompaniment.)	
Quartette	"What beams so bright."....Kreutzer.
Chorus	"The Heavens are telling".....Haydn.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Part II.

Quartette (Instrument)	"Hymn to the Emperor".....Haydn.
Solo (Soprano)	"He shall feed His flock".....Handel.
Chorus	"How Lovely are the Messengers".....Mendelssohn
Solo (Bass)	"Deh vieni".....Rinaldo, Mator.....Rossini.
Chorus	"Gloria" (12th Mass.).....Mozart.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Front Blocks.....Rs. 10 | West Side.....Rs. 7 | Side Blocks...Rs. 5

The plan of the seats can be seen at Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co., Rampart Row, where also Tickets can be had.

STOP! STOP!!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
STEVENS' CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
Commencing at 4 P.M.; Door open at 3, for
FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1869.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.
SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MLLE CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at my Office, at the Commodore's Bungalow, Marine Lines, up to noon on the 10th of February next, for the purchase of the Hull and Masts as now standing of H. M.'s "Vigilant," the Boilers and Engines being removed at the cost of the seller before delivery.

Also for the purchase of the said Hull and Spars, together with the Boilers and Engines as now fixed and fitted.

Intending purchasers may view the Vessel by application on board.

20 per cent must be paid down so soon as a tender is accepted, and the remainder on the delivery of the Vessel.

I do not bind myself to accept the highest or any offer.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding the East Indian Squadron.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SEVERAL old Elphinstones changed hands at Rs. 795. Other shares are steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pe	Ditto of Madras	1650
500,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1285
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	795
1,080,000	1,000	500	„11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
2,400,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	200
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do.	do. 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do.	do. 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight.		
Do.	60	Do. do.	98½
Madras	30	Do. do.	...
China	60	Do. do.	218 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
1 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-8

CALCUTTA.—28TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. were bought at Rs. 5-1 and 5-8 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 8-4 to 8-6, and small amounts at Rs. 8-7 and 8-8 premium. A small amount of 3 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 1-8 premium. Rs. 4,000 of 15 years' Debentures were purchased, for an order, at Rs. 9-0 premium.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day:—

Bengal Coal shares, 1 for Rs. 1,085.
Equitable Coal Company's shares, at Rs. 195.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, two or three lots at Rs. 150.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, at Rs. 400 and 410 per Rs. 1,000 share, and Rs. 205 per half share.
R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares, at Rs. 275.
Assam Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 19th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,62,947	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... Rs. Nil	90,75,921	6	9
Do. do. at Branches „ 90,75,921 6 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,79,43,342	12	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	16,61,811	14	6
Sundries	5,26,737	13	3
Rs.	6,30,39,761	5	11

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	38,26,634	9	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	47,67,177	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,45,71,009	11	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	92,83,447	14	4
Dead Stock	9,60,908	8	4
Stamps	11,083	3	0
Balances with other Banks	11,45,283	14	6
Sundries	9,00,546	6	4
Rs.	3,53,86,093	3	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,01,10,693 15 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... „ 1,72,42,974 3 1			
	2,76,53,668	2	8
Rs.	6,30,39,761	5	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Wright, Captain, 96th Regiment, to join, from England.
Moore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Owen, Lieutenant, 86th Foot, to join, from England.
Shekleton, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Bonnor, Captain, 14th R. Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Burnes, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Christie, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Arbuthnot, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Mckinley, Sub-Conductor, Madras Ordnance Department, on sick certificate, from Ireland.
Turnbull, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Cambier, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Balorana.
Davidson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Hodder, Lieutenant, 10th Foot, to join, from England.
Machell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from England.
Herbert, Major, 1-7 Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Pinnley, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Ross, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, to join, from England.
Warden, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Fulton, Captain, 12th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Dharwar.
Plomer, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.
Ironside, Assistant Surgeon, 16th Royal Artillery, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Leadsell, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 2.

Cambier, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Alichpoor.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	H. M.'s Euphrates	Curme	Suez, Jan. 17.
	Mic Mac	Johnston	London, Sept. 22.
	Unrivalled	Hodgcock	Calcutta, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Khodabux	Row	Calcutta.
	Juveista	Helme	Rangoon.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Kutch.
	Phlox (s)	Faker	Malabar Coast & Goa

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig Mysore, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship Empress of India, Brownley, to Moulmein.
Ship Sittana, Thomas, to Colombo.
Ship Atlantique, Grimer, to Bordeaux, via Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Combermere, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Agnia, to Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.
Ship Kate Swanton, to Judda.
Ship National, to Havre, and Bordeaux, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Sandringham, to Liverpool.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 2nd, 7-40 A.M.—Extra mail steamer "Sunda" sailed for China at 1 A.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 28 Aminta ..... Meyler ..... London, 7 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28 Gladstone ..... „ ..... „
Augusta ..... „ ..... „
British Flag ..... „ ..... „

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27 Tiverton ..... Smith, in tow of Asia (s) ..... Irvine. } Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 27 Cambalu ..... „ ..... Rangoon.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 5h. 31m. 19s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 30.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	0·245
Temperature of the Air	75·1 inches.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6 „
Dew Point	66·9 „
Relative Humidity of Air	0·763 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	81·0 „
Minimum do. do.	70·3 „
Gen. Direction of Wind. N.E.E., NW, WNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	183 miles.

WEATHER REPORT.

PAUMBEN, 2nd Feb., 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind north east, thermometer 81, barometer 30·9.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd, 2-30 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bussorah; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates Egypt Britain, via Turkey, 30th January, via Russia, 26th January.

BELLARY, 2nd, 3-20 P.M.—Interruption Bangalore since 2 P.M.

BELLARY, 2nd, 6-20 P.M.—Imperfect communication Bangalore since 5 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HASTINGS—December 2nd, at Tunbridge Wells, in her twenty-eighth year, Flora Blume, the wife of Mr. James Hastings, Civil Engineer.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LOUDON—February 2nd, at Walkeshwur, the wife of W. Loudon, Esq., of a daughter.
MATHEWS—February 1st, at Colaba, the wife of C. Mathews, Esq., Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Government Dockyard, of twins (son and daughter).

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WALLACE—January 18th, off Garden Reach, on board the ship "New Castle," the wife of Captain N. H. Wallace, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNLOP—BUCHANAN—January 28th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, Garrison Chaplain, Henry Donald Dunlop, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, son of Robert Buchanan Dunlop, Esq., of Drumhead and Houshill, Scotland, to Charlotte Fanny, daughter of Brigadier General Gilbert J. L. Buchanan, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Presidency Brigade.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROSE—January 14th, at Cannanore, the wife of Major W. Rose, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

THE *Indian Daily News* recently undertook a task with which we cordially sympathise. It sought to show that the reticence of Sir John Lawrence had injured his public reputation; and, selecting, as an illustration, the irrigation project sent home, confirmed, what we have already pointed out, namely, the inaccuracy of the censure thrust upon Sir John by our daily contemporary. But why did the Calcutta journalist run out of his way to indulge a spiteful fling at the "minor" Governments of Madras and Bombay? We admit that Sir Bartle Frere, during the mad season of speculation in our city, did show what looked like a contumacious spirit in the matter of the Bombay Bank, but we do not admit that there is any parallel between that case and the outrageous conduct for which Sir Charles Trevelyan was justly recalled. The offence of Sir Charles was less against the Governor-General and the Council of India than against the British Empire. In London it was felt that the offence committed was imperial. It was known that Sir Charles sacrificed the public good to his personal feelings, and did not scruple to obstruct the Supreme Government in order to gratify an old and rancorous grudge. He was recalled because he was a mutinous public servant of the Crown. At the worst the act of Sir Bartle Frere was an error of judgment; and if it deserved recall, the reason alleged must have been incapacity, not mutiny. But the doctrine laid down by the Calcutta journal implies that all governments differing from the Supreme Government are mutinous and ought to be "brought under discipline." We are told that the Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has been "similarly insubordinate," and the Bengal journal invokes imperial authority to "bring the offenders to their senses." Surely these gratuitous,not to say impertinent assumptions, are out of place in a vindication of Sir John Lawrence. If the Governor General could not keep his house in order, as his defender implies, the inference is that he was not strong enough for the place. Either he asked for a more servile deference that could in reason be granted, or he knew not how to exact a prompt obedience to equitable and lawful commands. We will not do him the injustice to suppose that he is open to the application of either alternative.

The truth is that Bengal arrogates to itself too much deference. The miserable jealousies between Presidency and Presidency, so strong in India, so much stronger in the Council at home, inflict serious injuries on the welfare of the state. That there should be and must be one resistless supreme will in India we readily admit. Reason suggests, safety demands it. But the one supreme will should not fritter away its force in fussy interference, and in shackling the energies and fettering the discretion of the "minor" governments, of which Bengal as well as Bombay is one. You cannot get sterling service from a man unless you respect him and trust him and allow him to speak his mind openly and say frankly that you are misinformed, when he has good ground for believing it to be a fact. You may get timid, hesitating registrars of your decrees, if you insist on absolute submission and silent obedience; you may obtain clerks, but you cannot secure statesmen on such terms. Yet, if we were to accept the Bengal journalist as a fair interpreter of Bengal sentiment, these are the only terms that would be offered or accepted. The same rule applies to the Secretary of State and Council. Calcutta and Simla desire to "bring under discipline," all the "minor" governments, and the Secretary of State and his Council want to bring Calcutta and Simla under discipline. The process, if followed out, would lodge the Government of India in a room at Westminster, reduce the Viceroy to the position of head of a department, and the Governors and Lieutenant Governors to the situation of clerks. India was not won, and cannot be kept, neither shall we be able to maintain a high standard in the public service on degrading terms like these. It is possible that we have not gone as far as we shall go in this suicidal direction; but some day a great calamity may open the eyes of men and bring about a beneficial change. At present there is no real imperial force anywhere, either in India or in England, and not until the fine old spirit revives shall we see this great integral part of the British Empire governed on principles in harmony with our position at the head of the Eastern world.

ONE of the greatest advances in Forest Conservancy has been made in the Bombay Presidency; and though the nature of the reform is very simple, the practical and financial gains are so great as to be worthy the notice of the Supreme Government. We allude to the system of utilizing the fallen timber of the jungle by supplying the market with it, and thereby avoiding the necessity of cutting down every year such a quantity of growing timber as is required This system has, we believe, been worked with very great success in North Canara by the Deputy Conservator of Forests there. Captain Peyton's acquaintance with the jungle is that of a man who resides the greater part of the year in his own districts; and in the intimacy with trees which every officer employed in those forests acquires, he observed that every year a number of large boles fell from the effects of age, high winds, and the destructive fires, which, starting on the dry grass round some native hut, or on the spot where the embers of a torch have been dropped by some nightly wayfarer, extend to the deep forest, destroying young trees and clutching round the base of the old ones, which by this means become dried up and fall. After a few months of hot weather, this fallen timber of course becomes as dry as touchwood, is at once seized upon by the next fire, and being a great mass of wood, blazes up with such destructive virulence that all the neighbouring trees are killed by the flames and heat. Nothing in the way of Government revenue used to be got from this wood, and its presence in the jungle was dangerous not only to the living trees but to the native villages in the vicinity. The only way in which it was utilized was as firewood by the villagers, who did, however, prefer picking up small sticks and lopping off green branches, to the labour of chopping up and removing a big unhewn log. The fallen wood, even in the neighbourhood of the depots where Government holds annual auctions for the convenience of the Mysore, Dharwar, Belgaum and Goa districts, was never brought in large quantities for sale. The living timber was always indented upon, and the bad effects of the old, destructive system of supply, for which the term "conservancy" is a misnomer, are still visible to the discriminating eye in large spaces of forest, where the only indications of great trees having been there are the useless stumps surrounded by bamboos, or more often, worthless brushwood. It is plain that a Forest Officer has many temptations to cut down timber in this careless manner. The future generations not yet having come into power have seldom any representative of their interests who can make himself heard in his cry for conservation; while the Local Government is anxious to get revenue, and each subordinate official knows that by procuring a large excess of receipts over disbursements he recommends himself to the Revenue Commissioner. This process is decidedly more paying than the other plan of getting high official reputation without labour—we refer to the writing of fulsome reports, the discovery of a new tree with a Latin name, which tree Government is of course bound to cultivate, and the other tricks of red tape. The Forest Officer's work does not admit of much supervision at the time; and an unconscientious man may destroy a whole jungle or indeed all the jungles of an ordinary Collectorate before his tactics are discovered by the Assistant Collector or Survey Officer employed in the region. The Local Governments and the Head Conservators being fully aware of the real scarcity of timber, as well as the apprehended difficulty of supplying enough for the railways and other large imperial works of the next decade, have enjoined great caution both as regards the time and place of cuttings; but in no Collectorate of this Presidency have the results been so creditable as in North Canara. We have reason to believe that the cuttings of large timber for the ordinary market have been reduced to a minimum, and that the lakhs of rupees realized at the yearly auctions are the price of the year's fall. In a whole depot, there are usually not more than a hundred logs of felled timber. The fallen wood is as useful and nearly as valuable for every purpose of building, and although purchasers come from Goa, Malabar, Hyderabad, Beejapoor and Mysore there have been no complaints of any deficiency in either the quantity or quality of the timber. The same Conservancy has been extended after Captain Peyton's example to the permit work of the zillah. In former times a ryot, who applied for timber for building or agricultural purposes, was allowed to cut down a living tree. Of course he would try to cut down more than one, and the result was criminal proceedings and a large crop of perjuries. But all this has been ended in the numerous villages where there is sufficient jungle to supply fallen wood. The Forest Inspector reports whether there is any suitable bole near the place, in which case the ryot is always informed that he must take that, and not interfere with the growing wood. The forest is thus cleared of substances which check the growth of the young trees and contort their shape; the Government revenue is augmented, and the people saved from many vexations. Had these benefits been brought to notice earlier, it is not improbable that they might have been extended to other administrations; and with this view we have the greatest satisfaction in drawing attention to a measure which is none the less creditable to the Bombay Government, because it has not been made the frequent subject of puffy reports and extracts.

A VERY serious effect will, we think, be produced upon the minds of the Native Princes and Chiefs of British India, when they reflect upon the action of Government with reference to the captivity of the Gaekwar's brother, as expressed in their late resolution. What will those Chiefs and Princes think when they learn, that any reigning sovereign amongst them may, at his own caprice, without accusation, without enquiry or trial, imprison the heir to his throne, and subject him to treatment, degrading to a man, much more so to a Prince; and if any appeal be made to their Great Ally, the British Government, the complaint will not be heard, or, if heard, will, notwithstanding Treaties, be wholly disregarded; and yet this was the wretched course of policy uniformly adopted towards the Gaekwar's brother by Sir Bartle Frere and his advisers, since the very commencement of the imprisonment.

What are the facts of the case, as represented by the Government? A Native Prince, described to be of a naturally delicate constitution and excitable temperament, with impaired sight, and who, apart from other recent ailments, is suffering under a chronic illness, from bleeding piles of fifteen years' duration, is imprisoned by his brother, to whose throne he is heir, and confined in a very small apartment, the floor of which is plastered with filthy cow-dung, and one half of which is occupied by a cook-room. Moreover he is deprived of the society of all his friends and relatives, and even his only child. He is allowed a restricted liberty under the strict surveillance of a small army of guards and spies. His only recreation is said to be the contemplation of a few deer and peacocks. His only attendant—an old woman. His imprisonment has continued for five years,—he has never been accused of any particular crime, nor has, therefore, of course, any enquiry or trial been had. During this time he has incessantly complained of his unjust imprisonment and the strictness with which he is guarded. Nevertheless—astounding and inexplicable conclusion—he is pronounced to be in perfect health, rather better than he ever was, in fact,—and it is asserted that this treatment of him is neither harsh nor cruel.

The Government, instead of bursting at once into just indignation, and ordering the instant release of the prisoner, placidly express "their satisfaction that the reports to the effect that the health of the captive was seriously affected were not well founded." And they actually compliment the Gaekwar on a result attributable to any cause rather than the tender mercies of His Most Serene Highness. We could have understood had the Government resolved thus—"We are pleased that your Serene Highness is not the barbarous oppressor of your brother which you have been represented to be, we shall be better pleased if your Serene Highness discontinues oppressing him altogether." The good policy, too, of communicating the satisfaction of Government to the Gaekwar may be more than doubted. As well might the Government issue a Proclamation to this effect:—"Know, O ye Princes and Rulers in India, that although the Paramount Power over you has, to the best of its ability, suppressed infanticide, suttee, torture, murder by trampling men under elephant's feet, or by burying them alive under ground up to the neck, until they expire—yet any reigning sovereign amongst you may, with our approbation, imprison with or without cause the heir to his throne, as long as he pleases, and treat him in any way he lists, but not to the extent of seriously affecting the prisoner's health or endangering his life."

In March last we expressed an opinion that the English instructs of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would at once rebel against the tyranny so long exercised by the Gaekwar towards his brother, and induce him, without hesitation, fearlessly and independently to give utterance to the surprise and indignation felt by him, on hearing that an act, so entirely opposed to every sense of justice and humanity, had been tolerated and encouraged for years by the Bombay Government whose positive duty it was to suppress it. Up to the present time we must confess our disappointment; and this act of pure despotic oppression, revolting to the mind of every man calling himself a Christian, still continues to the dishonour of the British name with the publicly declared approval of the Government of Bombay.

If this Prince is guilty of any heinous crime, there ought to be an enquiry, and, on proof, he should be declared incapable of ascending the throne; but if he is innocent, he ought to be forthwith released. Why does not the Government at once determine this question of guilt or innocence? The discipline which the prisoner is at present undergoing is by no means conducive towards the establishment in his mind of a right understanding, judgment, or inclination for the future good government of the kingdom to which he must succeed if he survives his brother. With the advantages and training afforded him, what sort of a Ruler will he make? But perhaps the Bombay Government cares for none of these things; the blame, however, for the consequences of its inexplicable apathy will rest on the Government alone.

THE Legislative Council will meet in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Friday next, at noon.

MR. W. DANIELL assumed charge of his new appointment, as Acting Under-Secretary to Government, in the Revenue, Legislative and Judicial Departments, on Saturday last.

IT was stated some time since, that Brigadier General Raines, C. B., would succeed Brigadier General Stock in the Bombay command—as the latter was going home. According to the "Poona Observer" neither of the statements was correct. Our contemporary believes that General Stock is not going home; while General Raines is—on a six months' sick certificate—in the course of a week or two.

THE detachment of 44 men for the 18th Hussars, which arrived in Bombay on board the "Malabar" on the 18th December, and has since then been stationed at the General Depôt, Poona, in consequence of the appearance of cholera on the road between Sholapore and Hyderabad, is now under orders to leave Poona on the 9th and will proceed by return bullock transit from the former station to Secunderabad. The party is under the command of Captain John Groves, assisted by Cornet Harry W. Parker.

MR. C. W. ALLEN, of Poona, has sent us a long letter in which he emphatically denies that he had anything to do with the insertion of the libel on Mr. Webb, a pensioned apothecary, which appeared in the "Deccan Herald" while Mr. Allen was editor, and which was made the subject of an action before Dr. Fraser, the Magistrate at Poona. As he goes into some matters with which it is not desirable for us to meddle, we regret that we cannot publish his letter. He takes no exception to our report of the libel case.

THE death is announced at Secunderabad on the 23rd instant, from fever and dysentery, of Captain C. A. Tisdall, 18th Hussars.

THE following telegram, dated Shillong 24th January, has been published in the "Englishman:"—"We are exceedingly busy arranging for operations against the Loshai hill tribes. We have taken measures to prevent further depredations, and will now pursue and punish them."

THERE was a Levée held at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on the 26th January, for all European officials, followed by a Durbar for the native gentry at the Montgomery Hall. Next in prominence to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who seemed in more robust health than when he left on his trip to Calcutta, were General Rainier and His Serene Highness the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. This nobleman, whose amiability has made him many friends in that Province, has just returned from a scientific tour in Kashmir and along the Frontier, *en route*, says "Indian Public Opinion," to Bombay, for which he was to leave in a few days.

MR. VON HAFEN, late Assistant Agent of the Punjab Railway, under Colonel Elphinstone, has, says the Lahore paper, been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

WE learn from our Lahore contemporary of an accident which happened to Mr. Robert Egerton, the Punjab Financial Commissioner. As he was going to mount his horse on the morning of the 26th ult., he fell and dislocated his leg. It was feared the injury he had received was sufficiently severe to confine him to his room for a few weeks. He had already obtained furlough to Europe for nine months, with effect from such date in April, 1869, as he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual preparatory leave from the 1st of that month.

THE name of Mr. Syed Hussain El-Medini (writes the "Guzerat Mitra") needs no introduction to our readers. A few years ago he was appointed to a petty Moonsiffship in Surat, but by the force of character and erudition, he has risen within a short space of time to one of the highest posts of honour and worth to which a native can aspire. His meritorious services as the Judge of the Poona Small Cause Court have deservedly won the approbation of the public and his superiors, and we cannot but hail with joy his advent among us as an independent Judge of a Court of Small Causes, which has ultimately been sanctioned by Government to be established in Surat. The opening of the Court, says the "Poona Observer," and the entertaining of the requisite establishment are left to him.

THE great Khote case (says the "Indu-Prakash") came on for final hearing in the Judge's Court at Rutnagiri on the 21st ultimo. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik, Vakeel on the plaintiff' side, started a special steamer from Bombay to be present on the occasion, while a special steamer was provided for Mr. Shantaram Narayen by Government whom he represents in the case. Rao Saheb reached Rutnagiri in time to be present at the Court at the appointed hour. His address to the Court, says the "Jagannmitra," commenced at 12 A.M, on Thursday, the 21st, and continued during a considerable part of the next day, when Mr. Shantaram rose to address the Court. His address took the remaining part of Friday and a considerable part of Saturday. Rao Saheb's reply occupied the rest of the day till 5 P.M. The Judge declared that the final judgment of the Court would be given as early as possible before the 1st of March next. The public is anxiously looking for the result, and we cannot but commend Rao Saheb Mundlik's zeal and perseverance in the great fight.

IN accordance with orders issued by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has directed the suspension until further orders of the levy of octroi duties on grain in Moradabad, Chundowsee, Dhunowra, Bijnour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad, Dhampore, Chandpore, Saharunpore, and Deobund. The Lieutenant-Governor has also intimated that he will be prepared at any time to receive applications from any other Municipalities in which the price of grain may rise so high as to render its exemption from duty expedient.

"RAIN at last!" exclaims the Agra journal of the 30th ultimo; "and not too late even now to do much good. Grain has fallen in price, and will fall still lower should the clouds continue as promising as they are at the moment of writing. The fall of rain has been heavier in neighbouring districts, and will doubtless have a sensible effect upon the market. There is some hope that fodder at least will be had. Lately the veriest rubbish approaching grass in appearance could not be had under half a maund for the rupee."

THE Government of India (writes the "Madras Athenæum") has forwarded a letter to the Madras Government from the Secretary of State, forwarding a letter from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, forwarding another letter from His Excellency R. M. Mundy, Lieutenant Governor of the Windward Islands, forwarding yet another letter from M. Dix, Esq., Administrator of St. Lucia; forwarding yet one more letter from F. M. Chadwicks, Esq, in which last mentioned letter the latest named gentleman says that the state of the emigrant coolies from India is satisfactory. There seem to be about 700 men under Mr. Chadwicks' eye, besides women, children and infants, and he states that, among the 700, there were more births than deaths. In one report, dated 14th of August, mention is made of two births,—what are they among so many? but no death had been heard of.

THE "Madras Athenæum" says an Uncovenanted Assistant, in one of the public offices, has very cleverly managed to compress within the small space of a circle formed by a two anna piece the whole of the Lord's Prayer. To the naked eye it is a scarcely discernible, but with a magnifying glass one can easily see and read the prayer. Such a qualification as infinitessimal writing must, remarks our contemporary, be a great acquisition to a public servant, as a precis of momentous subjects might be made on the nails of his fingers and thumb, in verification of the hackneyed phrase "he's got his business at his finger's ends."

REVIEW.

The Ring and the Book; by ROBERT BROWNING: Vol. 2. Smith, Elder & Co.

THE second volume of this poem came out duly on the first of January, but until the third and fourth have been published, the critical world must suspend judgment. In the meantime the work will have eager readers, and among them there will be none, we venture to say, who will not be much impressed with the great dramatic power of the poet, and with his extraordinary skill in the analysis of human character. In the new volume we have three parts, a "Tertiam Quid," or the opinion of the high and refined society of Rome, on the complicated criminal cause then pending. This opinion of course is cool and dispassionate, but dimmed by class prejudices nearly as much as those of the "One Half Rome," and the "Other Half Rome." There is a high-sniffing perspicacity, a dilletante acuteness in the speaker of the "Tertiam Quid," which is in Browning's most philosophic ironical style. It is difficult to select any passage more marked by this peculiar sort of brilliance than any other. Here is a short example, a comment upon the charitable aid given by the papacy to people like Pietro and Violante, the respectable burghers, who are in temporary want of money—

"What's his resource?" He asks, and straight obtains
The customary largess, dole dealt out
To, what we call our "poor dear shame-faced ones,"
In secret once a month to spare the shame
O' the slothful and the spendthrift,—pauper Saints
The Pope puts meat i'the mouth of, ravens they,
And Providence he—just what the mob admires;
That is, instead of putting a prompt foot
On soliciter's loathsome human sludge, whose time
Has failed to lubricate their path in life,
Why, the Pope picks the first ripe fruit that falls
And graciously puts it in the vermin's way.

The polite worldly speaker has no exaggerated contempt for the old couple, and understands the benefit their souls derive from the beautiful child of their old age. The emblematical lily comes in his description like the real flower into a dark city room, and sheds its glory over all surroundings.

"Leap over a dozen years: you find, these passed,
A good old easy creditable sire,
A careful housewife's beaming bustling face,
Both wrapped up in the love of their one child,
The strange, tall, pale, beautiful creature grown,
Lily like, out o' the cleft i'the sunsmit rocks
To bow its white miraculous birth of buds
I'the way of wandering Joseph and his spouse,—
So painters fancy: here it was a fact.
And this their lily,—could they but transplant
And set in vase to stand by Solomon's porch
'Twixt lion and lion!—this Pompilia of theirs,
Could they see worthily married, well bestowed
In house and home! And why despair of this
With Rome to choose from, save the topmost rank?
Themselves would keep the choice with heart and soul,
Throw their late savings in a common heap
Should go with the dowry, to be followed in time
By the heritage legitimately hers."

From the mouth of this clever speaker one other little extract shall be given. Balzac and the best painter of the Dutch school united could scarcely produce anything better in its kind. He is describing the aristocratic poverty of the Franceschini.

"Out of the vast door 'scutcheoned overhead,
Crops out a serving man on Saturdays
To cater for the week,—turns up anon

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS FOR RUTNAGHERRY.—The s. s. *Phlox*, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa, with the following passengers for Rutnagherry:—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunter and three children.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A plaint was filed the other day in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court by Jerbace woman, against her husband Bezanjee Byramjee, in which she applies for a judicial separation.

COMMERCIAL BANK CALL.—Yesterday in the High Court Mr. Justice Westropp gave a decree against Javerchund Manockchund for Rs. 21,000, being the amount due on 210 shares of the Commercial Bank for a call of £10 per share.

HIGH COURT.—The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Newton, Mr. Justice Tucker, Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Gibbs, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in Chambers, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and disposed of miscellaneous business.

KURRACHEE SHIPPING—The barque *East India* Captain Carlson, left Kurrachee on the 21st instant for Rangoon, in ballast; and the barque *Meg Merrilies* Captain Weightman, on the 22nd, for Calcutta, cargo 600 tons salt; and on the 27th the barque *Inspulse*, Captain Daughty, to Moulmein in ballast; and the barque *Hudiksvall*, Captain Dyberg, for Akyab, in ballast.—*Our Paper.*

THE MARKET—A few years ago an attempt was made in Bombay to supply the European community with first class mutton and beef. It unfortunately failed, through the supineness of the parties for whose benefit it was introduced. Hallums Brothers have started as poulterers in the Market, where they purvey a very superior description of poultry. It is to be hoped that they will be more fortunate. Their advertisement appears in another column.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Hindoo named Ajeetmull Dhunroop, a moonim of the firm of Gunnesdass Thackordass in Bombay, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant of apprehension against Bappoo Jadhow, in the employ of the same firm charging him with criminal misappropriation of the amount of a hoondie for Rs. 1,000, and with criminal breach of trust.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Kaira, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, Jeyshunker Purbhooram, a Brahmin, aged about twenty-four years, committed for trial by Mr. T. H. Stewart, full-power Magistrate in the Kaira division of the Ahmedabad district, was charged, first under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder by causing the death of his wife Rajbaee; secondly, under section 309 of the Code, with a attempt to commit suicide. It appears that very early on the morning of the 29th August last, Ooka, the brother of the accused, heard the latter quarrelling with his wife, and on going to the door of their house, found it shut, and was told by the accused to mind his own business. Ooka then went to the fields, and on returning, at about 9 A.M., saw the door still closed and heard the children of the accused crying inside the house. Ooka tried the door, but found it fastened; and being unable to open it from the outside, he lifted it off its hinges, and on entering found the deceased stretched on a cot senseless, and the accused himself hanging from a beam. He ran for his reaping hook, with which he cut the rope by which his brother was suspended, and carried him to the entrance room. Accused was quite speechless. Ooka then called two neighbours, Wullub Purshotum and a woman named Shiv. The former of these was since dead, but his deposition, taken before the Magistrate, was recorded. The above persons, as also the Mookhee of the village, concur as to the condition of both the accused and his wife; indeed, from their description, the peaceful manner in which the deceased was lying, with the broken necklace still hanging round her neck, and the cot quite undisturbed, it would almost seem as if the mortal blow must have been inflicted while the woman was asleep, and not improbably lying by her side. She was the same evening carried to the dispensary at Barsud, the apothecary of which deposed that on being received, she was just breathing, and had the mark of a severe blow extending from the throat to the ear on the right side of the head, the part being discoloured and much swollen; there was also a slight blow on the right breast, and a small cut on one cheek bone. The woman never spoke or rallied, and died the following morning at the dispensary. It was stated by the brother of accused that the latter had for some months before the day in question, neglected his work and stayed at home, and that he was talkative and wanting in intellect. Shiv also deposed that accused had been ill for some months and unsettled in mind. Both witnesses, however, agree that the accused and his wife were constantly quarrelling, and Shiv said that this had been their habit for many years. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon was most important as bearing on the state of mind of the accused, and was to the effect that during the two or three months accused had been under observation, there had been no symptom of insanity or aberration of intellect whatever; nor from what Dr. Cook had noticed had he any reason to believe that the accused's understanding had ever been affected. In his examination before the magistrate, the accused fully admitted his guilt, and stated that he had killed his wife by striking her with a heavy stick or handle of a pick-axe. He alleged as a reason that the woman was causing sorcery to be practised upon him, and said he had previously threatened to take her life, and that on a quarrel arising between them on the night in question, he struck her twice with the stick and then attempted to hang himself.

The Court, differing from two of the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to death.

The High Court (Mr. Justice Newton and Mr. Justice Tucker) on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troop-ship *Euphrates* arrived in the harbour yesterday morning with the following troops from England:—

62nd Foot—35 officers, 847 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 114 women and 159 children.

109th Regiment—3 officers and 100 men.

Other Regiments—16 officers, 5 men, 1 woman and 3 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—

OFFICERS OF 62ND REGIMENT.

Colonel	W. L. Ingall, C.B.	Lieut.	R. A. Poole.
Major	C. M. S. L. Gwynne.	,,	W. A. D. Shelton.
,,	B. T. Gilpin.	,,	H. Jones.
Capt.	S. G. Carter.	Ensign	V. Knox.
,,	S. L. Kelly & wife.	,,	A. Goding.
,,	L. G. Dundas & wife.	,,	W. B. Williams.
,,	S. Waring.	,,	H. M. Carter.
,,	W. A. Carbell.	,,	C. W. Hengston.
,,	G. S. Fraser.	,,	R. D. Forrest.
,,	J. M. Theobald.	,,	F. D. Battye.
,,	R. N. Greand.	,,	J. F. Carshew.
,,	A. L. Reade & wife.	Paymaster	J. W. Minchin.
Lieut.	J. J. Fitzsimond and wife and child.	Adjutant	T. H. Forsyth.
,,	R. K. B. Wodehouse.	Qr. Master	Gamble, wife and 4 children.
,,	R. Rogers.	Surgeon	J. G. Hollingsworth
,,	T. F. Todd.	Asst.-Surgeon	J. Wallan and wife.
,,	J. Bennett.	,,	R. J. Scott, M. B.
,,	T. D. Dann.		

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Col.	Arbuthnott, and wife, R. H. A.	Capt.	Davidson, R. A.
Vety. Surg.	Plomley, R. H. A.	,,	Bonner, R. A.
Lieut. Col.	Shekleton, R. A. and wife.	Lieut.	Turnbull, R. A.
		,,	Machell, R. A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.	Christie, R. E.	Capt.	Wright, 96th Foot.
,,	Londsell, R. E.	Lieut.	Campbell and wife, 109th Foot.
,,	Moore, R. E.	,,	Hoyes, 109th Foot.
Major	Herbert, 1-7 Foot.	Ensign	Burgess, ,,
Lieut.	Hodder, 2-10 Foot.	Staff	—Dr. Barnes, ,,
,,	Ross 2-25 ,,		
,,	Owen 88th ,,		

The *Euphrates* sailed from Suez on the 17th January, and from Aden on the 25th idem. On the passage there were four deaths, one man and three children, and four births. She reports that H. M. S. *Star* was at Aden, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay in about three weeks. The *Star*, we are informed, has captured 19 slave dhows.

The troops for Deolalee will be despatched to that place under the following arrangements:—450 men with the families will be landed this evening, leaving the troop ship at 5 P.M. Of these 250 with the families will leave the Carnac Bunder by special train at 12-30 at night, the remaining 200 leaving by special train an hour later. The remainder of the regiment will be landed at daylight on the following morning, and leave the Carnac Bunder by special train at 8 A.M.

The troops for Kurrachee will, with their baggage, be transhipped to the *Coromandel* to-day at 8 A.M. Besides the officers of the 109th Regiment, Lieut. Owen of the 88th Foot will proceed with the *Coromandel*.

On her return voyage the *Coromandel* will bring invalids and time-expired men, who are to proceed to England by the troop-ship on the 17th instant. She will also bring invalids and time-expired men to proceed *viâ* the Cape to England, and which, it is supposed, will be the last sent home by that route.

THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

AT the High Court yesterday forenoon, Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared before Sir Joseph Arnould, on behalf of Mr. Robert Knight, to apply for a rule *nisi* restraining Mr. Matthias Mull from interfering with or obstructing him from acting as sole editor of the *Times of India*.

Mr. White, in making the application, stated the circumstances of the case, which are as follows:—

The plaintiff and the defendant were for some time partners in Bombay as proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper and of the printing office connected therewith. By a memorandum of agreement made on the twenty-eighth day of November 1868, it was mutually agreed that the said partnership should be dissolved as from the first day of July 1868.

It was by the said agreement further provided that the plaintiff should sell his share in the partnership property to the defendant on the terms therein mentioned, and it was further provided that the unpaid portion of the purchase money of the plaintiff's share in the partnership property and his share of the partnership property and outstandings should be secured by a mortgage of the said newspaper and printing office.

By the twelfth clause of the said agreement it was provided that the plaintiff should be and remain sole editor of the said *Times of India* from and to the end of the twelve months from the first of July 1868 at a salary of Rs. 1,300 per mensem, and that the defendant would pay the plaintiff the said last-mentioned salary regularly every month from the said 1st day of July during said last-mentioned term of twelve months from that date.

The plaintiff had been for a long time previous the editor of the said newspaper, and after the making of the said agreement he continued to act as editor until interfered with by the defendant as hereinafter stated, and occupied a room in the office of the said newspaper for the discharge of my duties as editor.

"On the 28th day of January last defendant informed me that he could not permit me any longer to discharge the duties of editor of the said newspaper, and that he should take possession of the said room which had been so occupied by me as aforesaid, and since the 29th day of January last, he has entirely excluded me from the office of the said newspaper, and has refused to allow me to have access thereto, save as any other private individual, and has forcibly and without my consent, taken possession of the said room, and removed my papers and property therefrom, and has refused to allow me to act as editor of the said newspaper, and has entirely prevented me from so acting. With reference to such interference, and exclusion as aforesaid, certain correspondence has passed between me and the said defendant, and between my solicitors and the said defendant, copies whereof are annexed to the plaint filed in the suit, and to which, for the sake of brevity, I crave leave to refer.

"The charges therein made against me by the said defendant are wholly untrue.

Mr. White then read the deed of agreement made by the parties in dissolving partnership the chief provisions in which were that Mr. Knight should receive at once Rs. 40,000 in cash, Rs. 40,000 on 30th June 1869, and balance which would bring up the total amount paid to him, to about a lakh of rupees on 30th June in the year following; that Mr. Mull should undertake the responsibility for all outstanding liabilities, and that Mr. Knight should act as sole editor of the *Times of India* for a period of one year from 1st July 1868 at a salary of Rs. 1,300 per month. Mr. White then read the following correspondence which had passd between the parties:—

To R. KNIGHT, Esq. JAN. 23, 1869.

SIR,—I have heard with considerable consternation that while I was in England in 1862 you entered into a negotiation affecting the reputation and interest of this office, which demands immediate explanation, and refutation if that be possible.

I am informed by Mr. William Sim, of Bombay, that you tendered him the first inspection of telegrams coming to this office, the consideration for which privilege was the sum of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand) paid you. No such sum, of course, appears in our books, as it was a private transaction into which you induced Mr. Sim to enter.

If no satisfactory refutation of the alleged transaction is furnished me during business hours to-day, I shall take what course I deem necessary in the matter.—I am, &c., M. MULL.

To M. MULL, Esq. Jan. 23, 1869.

SIR,—I do not deign to answer the insolent and calumnious charge. You must *know* it to be false as well as I do.—Yours obediently, R. KNIGHT.

To R. KNIGHT, ESQ. Jan. 23, 1869.

SIR,—Your reply is most unsatisfactory. I have from Mr. Sim himself the statement made in my former letter, and he has permitted me to use his name in support of that statement.

Mere denial, therefore, on your part cannot be expected to satisfy me.—Yours, &c., M. MULL.

To R. KNIGHT, Esq. Jan. 23, 1869.

SIR,—You have forwarded to Mr. Sim my (today's) letters, and your denial of the charge therein made. He, in his reply to you, confirms to the fullest that charge, and besides supplies further information which affects Mr. Manockjee Tuback. After this confirmation by Mr. Sim himself your denial can be characterised only in the most painful, emphatic, and denunciatory terms. You thought that by putting into his hands your audacious denial to me—appalling in its falsehood—he would probably follow your lead and sustain you in the lying course you had taken.

Not only have you resorted to falsehood in denying the transaction now proved, but you were so base as to cast upon me the imputation that I must *know* it to be "false as well as" you. To reply as you did—"I do not deign to answer the insolent and calumnious charge," when *you* knew that that charge was true, reveals a depth of degradation not altogether unknown to me, but only now visible in its broadest and darkest colours.

Not you have not hesitated (in the desperate hope of checking further enquiry) to impute to me the knowledge that I was falsely accusing you, and seeing that you have resorted to the most reckless falsehood in the same vain hope, I deem you unfit to conduct for one hour longer the editorial duties of the *Times of India*, and besides I also deem you a dangerous man to be on these premises. I therefore prohibit your entering this office as editor any longer; your presence will only be recognised as a private individual for the purpose of removing any property that may belong to you.—Yours, &c., M. MULL.

To M. MULL, Esq. Jan. 24, 1869.

SIR,—I have received your foolish and wicked letter of yesterday. Your charge is simply a calumny from beginning to end. It was impossible for me to reply to Mr. Sim yesterday from pressure of another engagement, but I was fortunately able before leaving office to lay my hands upon the correspondence of 1862, which I had feared was destroyed long since, concerning this Rs. 4,000, which you calumniously say was paid for the sale of the *Times'* telegrams. I therefore warn you against persistence in this new and unprincipled effort to get this journal into your own hands at all costs. As potential mortgagee thereof, for I suppose £17,000 or £18,000, and as *sole* editor by contract till 30th June next, I will suffer no interference therewith on your part of any kind, and if necessary will apply to the Court of Chancery to remove you from the premises altogether. You will find that I have far greater powers as mortgagee than unfortunately for myself I ever possessed as partner.

I have given instructions to the printers for tomorrow's paper, and if you interfere therewith, I will go straight to the Chancery Court for relief against your unprincipled efforts to drive me by outrage out of a property in which I possess so overwhelming and you so subordinate an interest.—Yours, &c.,

R. KNIGHT.

R. KNIGHT, Esq. Jan. 24th, 1869.

SIR,—I have received your letter of this day's date, in which there is no attempt whatever at explanation or refutation of the statement made to me by Mr. Sim and subsequently confirmed by that gentleman in his letter to you yesterday. Your letter to which I am now replying consists, indeed, only of abuse and threats—the former is beneath my notice and the latter I can afford to disregard.

For the protection of my own interests, and from regard to the reputation of this journal, I shall adhere to my determination to relieve you of your editorial duties forthwith. M. MULL.

To M. MULL, Esq. Jan. 25, 1869.

SIR,—I am not anxious, but am quite determined to go for relief to the High Court, as soon as I can prepare an affidavit setting forth the long course of injury and persecution I have sustained at your hands, if you do not send me by 1 o'clock to-day the assurance that you will cease to interfere with the editorship of this paper. You cannot but know that you are violating in the most open manner one of the conditions upon which I agreed to retire from the firm in your favour—namely, that I should "be and *remain sole* editor" thereof until the 30th June next, when the second heavy instalment you have to pay me becomes due. You cannot but know moreover that I ought to have already had the mortgage of the property in my hands, and that the delay has been occasioned through Mr. Wilkins' concentrating himself upon your Calendar. And lastly, that while my heavy claim thereon remains unpaid, I and not you am the real proprietor of the journal. Now I have yielded as far as I mean to yield, and I will *not* allow you to interfere with the editorship any further, and unless you send me by one o'clock to-day the assurance that you will commit no further breach of the twelfth condition of our agreement, I will devote the afternoon to preparing an affidavit applying for an injunction to-morrow. I should hope that you are not going to be mad enough to force me to assert my rights under our contract in the Chancery Court.—Yours, &c., R. KNIGHT.

To R. KNIGHT, Esq. Jan. 25, 1869.

SIR,—You have a plain duty before you—not to resort to threats, which I disregard altogether—but to clear yourself of the imputation alleged against you by Mr. Sim.

In your letter of yesterday you declare that you have in your possession correspondence which places the transaction under notice in a light which contradicts Mr. Sim's statement. Produce it at once—that would be the course of an innocent man; the "calumny" will then meet its *quietus*." I shall rejoice at your being able to exculpate yourself, and Mr. Sim will no doubt apologise. Your exculpation, according to your own statement, is in your own hands. I accept your word, that you have the power to satisfactorily explain the transaction, on the condition that you supply me with your alleged proof in 48 hours from this time. Unless that be done, I shall resume, what I had begun, to take the editorial conduct of this journal into my own hands.—Yours, &c., M. MULL.

P. S.—You have introduced much irrelevant matter into this as into your former letter, which is but a waste of time on your part. I only notice the subject for the purpose of saying, that you have been asked several times, as yet unsuccessfully, for some accounts of monies paid by you in London, which accounts are needed for the adjustment of this office accounts.

To R. KNIGHT, Esq. Jan. 27, 1869.

SIR,—You have failed to place in my hands certain correspondence which you declare in your letter of 24th instant you are in possession of, the purport of which you intimate alters the character of the transaction alleged against you. I have reason to believe that no such correspondence exists, and that your statement that it does exist is untruthful.

Mr. Sim, in the correspondence that has passed between you during the last two days, adheres to his statement made in his letter to you of the 23rd; consequently there is no course now open but to adhere to the determination expressed in my letter of Monday to relieve you of the editorial duties of this journal from to-day.—Yours, &c., M. MULL.

Mr. White then proceeded to say that this charge brought against Mr. Knight referred to a transaction which had taken place seven years ago, and which had no earthly connection with the arrangement between himself and Mr. Mull,—a charge which was wholly unfounded; the charge, even supposing it to be true, had no connection with the agreement between the parties. Mr. Knight then placed the case into the hands of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, who wrote to Mr. Mull as follows:—

M. MULL, Esq.,
Times of India Office.

SIR,—Mr. Knight has placed in our hands the correspondence which has recently passed between yourself and him, in which you claim the right to determine his editorship of the *Times of India*, on the ground that misconduct alleged to have taken place so far back as 1862, but for which, as we are instructed, there is not the slightest foundation.

We are now instructed by Mr. Knight to deny that you have any right whatever, under your agreement with him, to put an end to the editorship specially reserved to him by the terms of your dissolution of partnership, and to give you notice, that in the event of your in any way obstructing him in the continuation of his duties as editor, or otherwise omitting to fulfil your engagement under the agreement in question, we are instructed to file a suit against you to compel the specific performance of the agreement and for damages in consequence of its breach.—We are, &c.,

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

28th January 1869.

To this letter, Mr. Mull replied as follows:—

To Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,

GENTLEMEN,—I claim, and have exercised the right as proprietor to determine the editorship of the *Times of India* in the person of Mr. R. Knight. If he think fit to question that right, the Courts are open to him for redress.

Besides the reasons assigned for relieving him of his editorial duties, he is doing serious damage to my property by his scandalous writings affecting the reputation of public men, an instance of which I refer him to his leading article of Saturday last.—I am, yours faithfully, M. MULL.

Times of India office, 28th January 1869.

His Lordship said that if a man took upon him the responsibility of a newspaper, one thing was obvious, and that was that he rendered himself responsible under the law of libel for what appeared in the paper and that was a matter which a proprietor had clearly a right to consider.

Mr. White said his client utterly denied the charge of scandalous writing.

His Lordship said he thought Mr. White had shown a good *prima facie* case for an injunction, and granted an order *nisi* for injunction *ad interim* giving Mr. Knight access to the editor's room and entitling him to act as sole editor till the Court orders otherwise, if it on the further hearing does order otherwise.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

First Day: Tuesday, 2nd February.

THEFT OF MEDALS, MONEY, &c.—Khoodabuksh Kurrimbuksh was charged with the theft from the bungalow of Captain Stewart, 1st Royals, commanding the Depôt at Colaba.

It seemed that on the morning of Christmas day the prisoner had effected entrance to the bungalow and carried off a Crimean medal with clasp, a Turkish war medal, a China medal, cash box with about Rs. 300, a pair of boots, and some clothing. On the theft being discovered information was given to the police, and prisoner was detected on the road wearing the boots. He took the police to a pool at the seaside, where some of the property was found. The medals had not been recovered, and prisoner had stated to the police that he threw them into the sea opposite the bungalow.

The defence made by the prisoner was that he had bought the articles, and that this was a false charge got up by the police; but he was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON MALABAR HILL.—Dorabjee Sorabjee was charged with having, on the 29th December, stolen three gold buttons set with diamonds, the property of Mr. John Brandenberg.

It seemed that the prisoner and another Parsee got entrance to the bungalow under the pretence that they had been sent by the landlord to see about some repairs, and that they had carried off the missing articles.

The jury, after retiring for some time, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Shaik Ahmed Nizam and Nowla Praga were charged with theft or breach of trust.

From the evidence it appeared that Tar Mahomed Hajee Aribee had got a consignment of sugar at Carnac Bunder and directed his man to get the bags sent to his godown. The first prisoner was entrusted as a carrier with part of these, and had never delivered them at the warehouse—having made off with 12 bags on his cart. The second prisoner was charged with having received the sugar, knowing it to be stolen.

The jury found both prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

WHO IS HE?—"But one man there is, who can be classed with none else. Who is he with the leathern jacket? Some say he is a great Nimrod whose adventures are marvellous; others that he is essential to the success of the Abyssinian expedition. He himself evidently feels his importance. He tells us that he expects a Government steamer to be in waiting for him at Island of Peirim "to take me to Massowah;" and then he adds, with becoming humility,—"and also the mails."—*From "Outward Bound" by Dr. Macleod in Good Words.*

ORIGIN OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.")

IF we cast our eyes over a map of Africa, we cannot fail to be struck with the peculiar form which it presents. The narrow strip of land connecting the north-east corner of this vast continent with Arabia, and thus with Palestine and Europe, is scarcely apparent, and we can almost fancy we see a large island separated from the rest of the globe. Nevertheless, a narrow, low-lying, swampy, and, in some parts, sandy tongue of land is there, which, as an isthmus, has up to the present time formed a serious obstacle to navigable communication between Europe and the East. There can be little doubt that, at some remote age, the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Sea met where this isthmus now exists. The configuration of the surrounding country, and other clearly-defined indications, have placed this almost beyond doubt. There seems only one circumstance which prevents this form being positively asserted. It is that the marine fauna of the two seas, found a considerable distance inland on the isthmus, do neither resemble each other, nor have they as yet been found together. But this is not a convincing proof, because, from the configuration of that part of the isthmus, it appears probable that there was a time when one of the main branches of the Nile swept over the depression which is now called *El Ouady* (the valley), and thence passing into Lake Timsah, divided its volume of waters into two branches—the one taking a northerly direction to the Mediterranean, the other finding its way through the bitter Lakes into the Red Sea near Suez. This fresh water, so distributed, would have formed a sufficient barrier to maintain a distinct line of separation between fauna of the two seas. Amongst many others who have given their attention to the investigation of this interesting subject, M. Le Père, when making his survey for a line of canal, by order of General Bonaparte, gave, as one reason why he was led to the conclusion that in former times the two seas were united, that none of the ancient monuments of the Thebaid furnish any indication of the existence of the camel in that country, while so many animals, of less importance for domestic purposes, are found depicted in all the hieroglyphics. From this fact he came to the conclusion that the first introduction of the camel from Asia took place after the formation of an isthmus, which, according to tradition, would have been prior to the nineteenth century before the Christian era—a date even more remote than that of the immigration of the Jews into Egypt, that is, about 1785 B.C.

Although, in past times, the waters of these two seas doubtless mingled, it can hardly, during historic times, have been by means of more than a series of salt-water lagoons. These, with their shallow waters and surrounding marshes, may have presented grave obstacles to navigation. Otherwise, the enterprising Egyptains of those days would not have had recourse to establishing navigable communication in another direction between these two seas.

During the dynasty of the Pharaohs,† and probably even anterior to that date, when navigation was confined to relatively narrow limits, and the different quarters of the globe were little known, the enlightened rulers of Egypt seem to have recognised the importance of opening up a navigable highway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The original line had in view as its primary, if not sole object, to open an easy communication between Egypt and Arabia. But now the pressing and universal want is to overcome the barrier between Europe and Eastern nations. The idea at that remote period was not to undertake the herculean task of excavating a canal directly from sea to sea, but to take advantage of the Nile as far as its course favoured the *trajet* across the Isthmus of Suez; and from the point where this river became no longer available, to establish a channel supplied with water from the river, and leading directly to the Red Sea, into which it was intended that it should debouch near the present site of Suez. When subsequently this canal was completed, it opened a communication with the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, the waters of which flowed towards Lake Timsah, which they sometimes reached. It was made in four sections: the first, of 13½ miles, from Suez to the Bitter Lakes; second, 27 miles, through these lakes; third, 9 miles, from the Bitter Lakes to El Ouady (of Toumat); fourth, 12 miles, from El Ouady to Bubastis, then one of the main branches of the Nile; giving a total length of 92½ miles.

There would seem to be many doubts as to who commenced this work. The researches of Champollion ascribe the formation of the first canal, from the Nile to the Red Sea to Rameses II. to Sesostris, about 1300 B.C. To the latter Egypt is doubtless indebted for most of its ancient navigational canals, which he employed his prisoners of war in constructing. Subsequent historical records agree, however, in stating that the son of Psammatichus, whom he succeeded on the throne of Egypt 617 B.C., resolved to undertake the formation of a canal which was destined to connect the Nile with the Red Sea. According to Herodotus, he desisted, on being warned by an oracle that he was constructing it only for the use of barbarian invaders; but this was not till after 120,000 Egyptians had perished at the work. Thus, it would seem, that this early undertaking met with as much opposition in those days as in our time has befallen the scheme originated by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The oracles of that period predicted inundations, famine, and disaster. Notwithstanding all these sinister forebodings, the canal was carried out in a subsequent reign, and was much frequented by trading craft. Under the Ptolemies this channel was improved and maintained, and subsequently the Romans also were at great pains to keep it in good order. Herodotus says that it was a channel of communication much in use when he was in Egypt. This must have been about 450 B.C. According to this historian, the canal was of sufficient width to admit of two triremes abreast, and the navigation from sea to sea occupied about four days. Pliny calculated the width to be about one hundred feet, and Strabo estimated it at one hundred cubits, or one hundred and fifty feet. Nor does it follow that either were incorrect, because the breadth may have varied with the nature of the ground through which the channel passed; and, in fact, the present vestiges of this ancient canal show that it did vary from one hundred to two hundred feet. After her defeat at Actium, Cleopatra endeavoured to save the remnant of her fleet by passing it through this canal into the Red Sea; she failed, however, in accomplishing this, owing to the waters of the Nile being so low at that season. The Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, all gave their attention to this subject. But at the time of the Arab invasion, A.D. 639, it can no longer have existed; because Amroo, the lieutenant of Omar, proposed to make a canal leading direct from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium. He intended to supply this channel with water by restoring the canal of the Pharaohs. Omar, however, dreading that it might open up a path to Arabia for the vessels of Christians, opposed the project. The fanaticism of the Caliphs had then closed Egypt to European trade. Consequently, this communication had at that period no other object than the commerce between Egypt and Arabia, and it was rendered subordinate to the state of political feeling between those two countries. Subsequently, however, in A.D. 649, Omar was induced to allow the canal of the Pharoahs to be restored, in order to supply Arabia with provisions; and it remained in a navigable condition till 1067, when it was filled up by the Caliph El Mussour Abool Khadur, for the purpose of starving the population of Mecca and Medina.

Since those times, many men of genius and comprehensive views have directed their attention to this subject, which year by year becomes of greater importance in proportion to the extension of European commerce in the Eastern seas. When, in 1798, the Directory sent General Bonaparte to Egypt, a practical mind and far-seeing genius were not long before they convinced him of the vast importance of a perfect system of water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. He had himself been the first to discover, near Suez, the traces of the ancient canal of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies.‡ Upon this, he at once appointed a Commission to inquire into the subject of excavating a canal across the isthmus. M. Le Père was one of the members of this Commission. He was directed to give his attention to a line of canal, involving the restoration of the ancient channel that formerly entered the Red Sea near Suez. Such was the disturbed condition of the country at the time, that his survey was made under the greatest disadvantages, and at long intervals. The party of engineers under M. Le Père had to be provided with an escort, which was frequently withdrawn for the more pressing requirements of military service, thus his operations were constantly interrupted, by himself and his companions in the survey having, for their own safety, to return with the escort. It can easily be conceived that, under such circumstances, the result arrived at was erroneous. He stated the level of the Red Sea to be more than 30 feet higher than that of the Mediterranean. His proposal, therefore, was that this difficulty as to levels should be overcome by a canal with a series of locks; and so convinced was he that his supposition as to the higher level of the Red Sea was correct, he thus wrote:—"It is, therefore, certain, after a careful study of the surveys we have made, that the Delta is liable to be inundated by the waters of the Red Sea, and that the fears entertained by the ancient Egyptians of submersion in case a canal were made, were well founded, in past times, when the Delta, and the bed of the Nile itself, were undoubtedly at a lower elevation." The difficulties that would be entailed in forming a canal, by this supposed difference in the level of the two seas, did not however, cause General Bonaparte to abandon the idea of carrying out the scheme. But, before the Commission had time to submit their Report, and in the manner in which they considered the canal could be made, the French General was called away to fill the highest position in France; and while thus absorbed in ruling his subjects, and commanding his armies, his attention would seem to have been diverted from this project. Previous to his departure from Egypt, his last words to Monsieur Le Père were,—"Eh bien, la chose est grande! publiez un mémoire, et forcez le Gouvernement Turque à trouver, dans l'exécution de ce projet, et son intérêt, et sa gloire."

For many years subsequent, although the subject was never altogether laid aside, the enterprise essential to carrying out so vast a scheme was not forthcoming. Several projects, emanating for the most part from French engineers, were brought forward and discussed, but were allowed to rest without any practical result. One scheme suggested by M. Talbot was, that a large navigable canal should be made between Suez and Cairo, that at Cairo the Nile should be crossed by an aquedact, and thence continued on to the Mediterranean at Alexandria.

It was not until 1846, after a double survey had been taken by the eminent French engineer, M. Bourdaloue, from Suez to Tineh, and from Tineh to Suez, that the difference of the level of the two seas was finally ascertained to be so insignificant that it became evident that the current in any canal which might be formed to join them would be so slight as to render unnecessary the facing of the embankments, except in certain portions near the Red Sea embouchure.

Several years prior to this accurate survey, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who would seem to have had his attention first drawn to this subject by reading Monsieur le Père's Report, began to devote his energies to the organisation of a scheme for the purpose of forming a canal leading directly from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea. In addition to his possessing great talent and perseverance of no ordinary character, he brought to bear another most useful element, which is best defined in his own words, "J'ai pour principe de commencer par avoir de la confiance." In fact, he had from the first a settled conviction of the practicability of the undertaking. This feeling, with which he inspired the minds of all those who have so ably seconded him in his task,—and it has been an exceptionally arduous one,—has materially tended to the results that have already been attained towards the early completion of this enterprise. Then, again, his friendly connection with the viceregal family gave him peculiar advantages of access to the Government, such indeed as perhaps, at that time, no other foreigner possessed. His father was attached to the consulate of France in Egypt at the time when this selection, or, to speak more correctly, when the recognition by the Porte of Mahamed-Ali as Pacha—a position which he had arrived at by his own talents, aided by the influence of the Albanian Sheiks—remained unsettled. It was said that the father of M. de Lesseps was consulted on the occasion, and that in confirming Mahamed-Ali in the viceroyalty, the Porte was, in a measure, guided by his counsel. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the closest relations of friendship then sprang up, and were subsequently maintained, on the part of Mahamed-Ali and his successors with that family,—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps having been Said Pacha's most intimate friend before his accession to the viceroyalty. This friendship he retained till the death of Said Pacha, in 1863. It was in 1854 that M. de Lesseps first suggested to the Pacha the execution of his scheme, and having ascertained that he was certain of finding in his highness a staunch supporter, he obtained a preliminary concession, authorising him to form a Company for the purpose of excavating a canal between the two seas. Accordingly, he proceeded once to organise his Company and commence operations. He visited England with this view, and found many capitalists and leading men in the commercial world willing enough to countenance his project. But on the other hand the British Government, under Lord Palmerston, considered that there were political grounds for thwarting the enterprise. Moreover, strange as it may seem to us at the present time, the Company formed by M. de Lesseps, during some years, far from receiving cordial encouragement at the hands even of the French Government. It may have been that the Emperor was unwilling to give his support to a scheme, the political bearings of which might prove to be complicated, and to which the English Government, with which he was averse at that time to have any misunderstanding, had shown itself so decidedly opposed. The reasons why the British Government was hostile to the scheme may be easily understood. The existence of French influence in a country in which we are peculiarly interested, owing to its position as regards our readiest line of communication with our Indian empire; the embarrassing fact that our precarious tenure of that line through foreign territory becomes enhanced by every extension of that influence; and the advantage that the commercial ports of France, especially those on the Mediterranean, would gain over those of England by having a direct route opened up to them,—were circumstances calculated to alarm a British statesman. These reasons, without mentioning others, would sufficiently account for Lord Palmerston, always peculiarly tenacious of the interests of his country, having endeavoured to delay, if not entirely defeat, this undertaking. Despite of all opposition, M. de Lesseps persevered, with a determination nothing could overcome. It is well known that, in a certain measure, the Viceroy of Egypt acknowledges the suzerainty of the Porte; consequently, the sanction of the latter is necessary before any treaty, concession, or any other important act can be looked upon as finally ratified by the Viceroy. As soon as our Government saw that the opposition with which they had met the project of M. de Lesseps at its outset had not resulted, as no doubt was hoped, in smothering the unwelcome child in its cradle, all its influence was brought to bear on the Porte, through the British Minister at Constantinople. It will be seen hereafter how serious a matter this opposition became.

M. de Lesseps having carefully studied his project, and finding after a most accurate survey, and after soundings taken in both seas, and testing the currents, levels and making borings along the intended line of canal, that no insurmountable obstacles were presented by nature, he projected his Company in the year 1854. An entirely new survey by the Viceroy's engineers, Linant-Bey and Ismail-Bey, was made and completed in the autumn of 1855. This survey was submitted to an International Commission, nominated by the leading powers of Europe. It first met in Paris, where it was decided that five of the members should visit Egypt and there examine the whole question in detail. The Report, in which they confirmed the feasibility of the undertaking, was drawn up and completed towards the end of the year. In this year, M. de Lesseps obtained a second concession, notwithstanding that the Sultan had declined to confirm the previous one which had been submitted to him by the Viceroy; and the Company was finally organized nearly on the same basis on which it at present stands.

M.P.'s IN TROUBLE.

THE following is a complete list of members in England and Wales petitioned against under the new Act with the constituencies which they represent:—

Constituencies.	Members.	L.	C.
Ashton-under-Lyne...	Mr. T. W. Mellor...	—	1
Beverley	Sir H. Edwards	—	1
	Captain Kennard	—	1
Bewdley	Sir R. Lawley	—	1
Blackburn	Mr. W. H. Hornby	—	1
	Mr. J. Fieldon	—	1
Bodmin	Hon. E. F. L. Gower	1	—
Boston	Mr. J. W. Malcolm	—	1
	Mr. Collins	—	1
Bradford	Right Hon. W. E. Forster	1	—
	Mr. H. W. Ripley	—	1
Brecknock	Mr. Howel Gwyn	—	1
Bridgewater	Mr. A. W. Kinglake	1	—
	Mr. P. Vanderbyl	1	—
Cambridge	Colonel Torrens	1	—
	Mr. Fowler	1	—
Cheltenham	Mr. H. B. Samuelson	1	—
Christchurch	Mr. Ha

THE STATE OF GREECE.

ATHENS, Dec. 31.

Messrs. Bulgares and Delyannes are hurrying onward in a career of financial political immorality that will lessen the influence of Greek nationality, and destroy all confidence in Hellenism more effectually than the defeat of Mr. Koumoundouros' schemes of conquest and the collapse of the Cretan insurrection. Bulgares has asked and received from the Chamber authority to raise one hundred million of drachmas by loan or *other means. Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Somebody seems disposed to make the hold-me-or-I'll-fight policy very profitable to somebody else than Greece. The Chamber was aware that the credit of the Royal Government is so low, even with Greek bankers and capitalists, that only two-thirds of the 28 million loan of 1866 have been realized. Yet the Chamber invests a Government, to which no Greek will lend money, with indefinite power to obtain millions by other means than loan. It was explained that for the present the other means are to be confined to forced contributions under the name of loans, and swindling under cover of an issue of assignats. In old times kings cheated their subjects by falsifying their coin, but Governments can now attain the same end by making paper promises to pay pass for coin without any intention of fulfilling these promises. Should King George's Government be so infatuated as to resort to a forced loan, or to an issue of inconvertible paper, it requires no great acquaintance with the nature of Greek commerce in the Levant to predict that the trade of Syra will be speedily transferred to Smyrna and Constantinople.

This ill-timed and ill-judged financial law has been accompanied by one of those disgraceful violations of the Constitution which makes so many Greeks believe that their country is unfit for constitutional government. The 75th Article of the Constitution of 1864 declares that "members of the Chamber receive 2,000 drachmas from the public treasury for each regular Session, and in case of extraordinary Sessions they receive only the expenses of their journey." The power to raise 100,000,000 drachmas was conferred on Mr. Bulgares in an extraordinary Session, and the representatives of the Greek nation paid themselves for the work (not to say job) by voting an indemnity of 1,500 drachmas to each representative. Their travelling expenses might have amounted from 50 to 100 drachmas a head. The Athenian newspapers characterize this vote as a disgrace to the nation. The last revolution does not appear to have reformed the morality of Greek legislators.

The aspect of political affairs is as gloomy as the prospect of financial for the year 1869. The manner in which the Government and the people acted during the capture of Crete offers no reasonable hope of re-establishing peace on a permanent basis. But it is possible that the disastrous news that arrived yesterday from Crete may allay the vain boasting and idle threats of the Press. Hitherto public opinion has rendered any solution of the Turkish difficulty hopeless without the decision of warlike superiority. There is more truth in the people and candour in the Press than in the diplomatic communications of the Government. Greek Ministers, as our own blue-books frequently attest will assert anything whenever diplomatic etiquette forbids the direct reply that the statement is false. It is not therefore necessary to review the blue-book of the Bulgares Ministry on the rupture. I have indeed not had time to examine all its details. On applying at the National Printing-office I was told there were no copies for sale. General publicity is an abomination unto Greek statesmen, and criticism is considered an act of hostility authorizing a literary rupture.

The Press and the people maintain that the Greeks have an inalienable right to aid every hostile movement of Christians against the Sultan's Government. No rule of international law can abrogate this national right. They even go further and argue that the payment of a subvention from the national treasury to the company that fits out armed blockade runners, the open recruiting of troops to invade Turkey by officers in the Royal army, and the incessant declamation that the Greeks will never rest until they have realized the great idea and conquered Constantinople,—that all these things do not afford the Sultan a just *casus belli*. The pretensions of Greece and Turkey are irreconcilable. Turkey expects the six Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris to remain neutral while it enforces its rights according to the received international law of Christian States, and Greece expects the three protecting Powers who founded the Hellenic kingdom to cover it with their broad shield, until they can weary out the Sultan by indirect hostilities to dismember his empire, and cede Crete, with its 70,000 or 80,000 Greek Mussulmans, to King George.

Warlike preparations are announced, but a beginning has not yet been made of collecting the means of transport, and of forming the magazines necessary for opening a campaign. The Greek army is to be increased to 30,000 men. Additional batteries are to be added to the artillery, and 1,000 Lancers to the cavalry. Where the horses are to be found appears not to trouble the mind of the Minister of War, though they do not exist in Greece, and he cannot expect to purchase them in Turkey, under the circumstances, without singular liberality on the part of the Turkish Government.

In conversation it is still said that Mr. Bulgares brought affairs to the present crisis in order to compel the Protecting Powers to interfere and enable Greece to abandon the cause of Crete without loss of honour. It is now expected that this end will be attained by an act of the Conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. The trust that England and France will quarrel with the Ottoman Government and fight another Navarin to wrest Crete from the Sultan and bestow it on King George is fading away. The consistent policy of the British Government is at last acknowledged, and it is remembered that the Ionian Islands were annexed to the Greek Kingdom with the warning that Her Majesty's Government would see with displeasure the gift of England made the symbol and precursor of an aggressive policy towards Turkey. The advice of England has been treated with contempt, and the consequences are beginning to be felt. France has been systematically calumniated since the commencement of the Cretan insurrection. It has been repeated over and over again by the Greek Press that France caused the insurrection by inducing the Cretans to revolt. Many in Greece know that this is not true, though the whole truth is known perhaps to few. Mr. Delyannes, however, might be subpœnaed as a witness to prove that the Cretan insurrection was planned and ready to break out in 1864. If his memory be defective, he can refresh it by reference to the Ministerial records. In 1864 offers were made to King George's Government by several Cretan chiefs and primates, civil and ecclesiastical, as well as military, to take up arms and demand annexation to the Greek kingdom if the insurgents could be assured of liberal though secret assistance in money and arms from Greece. The Greek Ministers in 1864 advised the Cretans not to think of an insurrection. They told them that they would injure rather than advance their cause as Christians by demanding from the Ottoman Government the complete and equitable application of the Tanzimat. They pointed out how deeply the honour of the King's Government was pledged to abstain from an aggressive policy towards Turkey, and they proposed to the Cretan chiefs that they should adopt peaceful means of obtaining local institutions to safeguard their rights. If the information I have received be correct, the policy of aggression was repudiated as injurious to Crete and dishonourable to Greece by a Cabinet presided over by a man whom the "applause of public feeling" pronounces to be a great man, and who is the only living Greek above envy. The ablest politician in Greece was Minister of the Interior; the Minister of Finance was an honest man, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was the man in whose sincerity the three protecting Powers have more confidence than in the candour of any other Greek diplomatist. No one could question the patriotism of these men at any time, and few will now doubt their prudence. The fact that the opinion of this Cabinet against an aggressive policy is on record affords Greece an honourable way of terminating the present difficulties and re-establishing amicable relations with the Ottoman Empire. King George can recall the four Ministers to his councils who advocated peace in 1864, and intrust them with the re-establishment of it in 1869. A point of time has been reached when the King must act, and his personal act will make or mar the position of his kingdom for long years to come.

The news that reached Athens yesterday from Crete makes delay dangerous. The last dying words of the insurrection have reached Athens in the form of Petropoulakes' capitulation. A thousand Spartans are on their way home, borne on their shields, to Greece in good health at the expense of the Turks. Even the central committee must now give up telling the world every Tuesday morning that the insurrection is at the height of prosperity. Disgrace preceded disaster. Last week the correspondence from Crete mentioned the desertion of one of the brigand chiefs sent by the committees with a scanty supply of money and liberal promises of wealth to be won from the Greek Mussulmans. The Turks sent this patriot to Canea with his band of 40 followers, and while there he boasted that he would revenge himself for the manner with which he had been deceived by the Greek Government, for he was on his way to Acarnania to resume his old profession.

In my letter of the 17th inst. I mentioned that the *Eossis* had landed Leonidas Petropoulakes with 700 men in the province of Mylopotamo and the old colonel with 300 near Hierapetra. Nine hundred Spartans with only five days' provisions foreboded fearful famine to the districts they entered. The dying embers of an unsuccessful revolt were not likely to be fanned into a flame by such a hungry expedition. The Ottoman troops prevented their occupying any place where they could find supplies, the Christians fled before them as well as the Mussulmans, and they were driven from one position to another, prevented from getting into the recesses of Mount Ida, and chased along the rugged ridge of Aghio Vasili until they fled in despair to the inaccessible strongholds of Sphakia. The Sphakiots could give them no provisions, and the Ottoman troops surrounded them in what was once called the impregnable camp of Askypho, where, cut on from the sea they laid down their arms. The Governor-General of Crete thought he could have no better preachers of peace, and no truer exponents of the real state of things in the island, than these Spartans; so he embarked them immediately on board a line-of-battle ship, and Hobart Pasha sent yesterday to ask where Mr. Bulgares wishes his volunteers to be landed. The Prime Minister not wishing them, under these altered circumstances, to parade the streets of Athens, is rather embarrassed to find a fit manner of disposing of this new class of emigrants from Crete.

The finances and the rupture with Turkey threaten the Greek kingdom with difficulties from which, however, the King may easily relieve it by summoning a Cabinet of Ministers pledged to a policy of internal improvement and good government; but the Greek nation is menaced with a more permanent danger to its influence in the East. The Greeks must feel, as Lord Stanley said of ourselves in his famous King's Lynn speech, that wisely or unwisely, they have done much to stimulate the feelings of nationality in the races that inhabit European Turkey, and they ought not to be surprised if nationality turns back and warns them off as intruders in unexpected ways. The Bulgarians have commenced the construction of powerful national barriers to circumscribe the area of Hellenism. They have determined to revive their patriarchate and restore their Church to the position it enjoyed formerly as an independent orthodox church, acknowledging no head but our Lord Jesus Christ, yet united in doctrine with the Greek Churches of Constantinople, Russia, and Greece, and recognizing the same holy apostolic and synodal canons and holy traditions. The Bulgarians only reclaim the rights their Church enjoyed before the conquest of the Bulgarian Kingdom by the Emperor Basil II., called the slayer of the Bulgarians. Much ecclesiastical and political rancour will be engendered by the controversy before Bulgarians and Greeks will be able to see the question in the same light.—*The Times.*

A "COLOURED" MISSIONARY IN A DIFFICULTY.

At the Dundee Police Court lately—before Provost Hay—*William Williams* alias *John Williams*, a "man of colour," who, it is said, describes himself as a missionary and lecturer, but who was described by the police as a vagrant, was accused of vagrancy. He pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Paul appeared in his behalf.

Constable George Thomson said that on Monday night he found the prisoner conducting himself as a vagrant in Castle Lane. He was going about with bad characters—prostitutes and thieves. (Laughter.) As a matter of course he (the constable) took him up.

Mr. Paul—Williams is a lecturer, is he not?—I never heard him. I have heard it said that he is.

Do I understand that your orders are to apprehend as a vagrant every black man you meet? (Laughter.)—No.

You know he is a missionary?—No; but I have heard so.

And you apprehended him because he is a foreigner?—No; but because I knew him to be the companion of prostitutes and thieves. (Laughter.)

Then am I to understand that your instructions are to apprehend any person who tries to do good to prostitutes and thieves? (Laughter.) No answer.

Among what sort of people should missionaries and lecturers labour? (Laughter.) No answer.

Are not prostitutes and thieves *the* very people missionaries, like my client, should endeavour to convert? (Great laughter.)—Yes, if they would do it in timely hours.

It is never too late to do well. (Laughter.)

Do you know that missionaries go abroad to convert the heathen?—Yes.

Don't you think there is great need that they should commence at home before going abroad? (Laughter.) No answer.

And do you not think that black men, having been converted themselves may find out that white heathen are as much in need of conversion as the heathen abroad? (Laughter.)—Yes; but the prisoner, so far as I saw, was doing nothing in that way. (Laughter.)

And so you apprehended him because he is black? Now, suppose you were a missionary—(laughter)—what class of people would *you* try to convert? No answer.

Would you go among those who are well educated and well off in the world—(laughter)—or among the lower classes and the bad?—Among the bad, of course.

Inspector Renny said that he found the prisoner in a house of bad fame very early on Sunday morning. A robbery had been committed, and the people in that house, including the woman who kept it, were apprehended. The missionary was taken likewise, but having been cautioned was allowed to go. Witness knew this man's history.

Mr. Mackay—Are you aware that he got 30 days in June 1865 for vagrancy?—I do not remember.

It was then proved that some of his stories turned out to be fabrications—that was after he had got the use of several churches to preach in. You don't remember that, do you?—No.

Mr. Paul—You know that many people go abroad to convert the heathen? (Laughter.)—Yes.

And that people have a right to follow any calling they may think proper, *if* it is an honest one?—Of course, if it is honest. (Laughter.)

Well, you selected my client for apprehension because he is a foreigner and a black man?—No; we took him up because we found him in this bad house, among prostitutes and persons suspected of committing robbery.

Do you know a number of home missionaries here?—Yes.

And do you find them in the houses of the higher or of the poorer classes?—Those of the poorer classes.

And don't you think that houses like this one where my client was found are those that ought to be visited by missionaries?—That depends on the purpose for which they are visited! (Great laughter.)

If you found one of the home missionaries in this house, would you apprehend him as you did this man?—Yes; if we had the same reasons.

What reasons?—He told us he came by the train, and that he had no lodgings, no money, and nothing to do.

Don't you expect that a foreigner would naturally go to houses like this if ignorant of their character?—Oh, he knew perfectly well where he was, and who he was among. (Laughter.)

Don't you think this was just the way to get at them for the purpose of converting them? (Laughter.)—No; I don't, and I heard him say nothing about anything of the kind. (Laughter.) He was in a room with a woman of bad character. (Laughter.)

And don't you think he was the very best man to convert her? (Laughter.) They were speaking of other subjects. (Laughter.) She told me plainly that if she had had him another ten minutes she would have cleared him out. (Great laughter.) She meant by that that she would have robbed him.

And don't you think this was an emblem of his innocence? (Great laughter.)—No.

Where do black sailors go when they come to the town?—To proper houses, of course. They might fall into one of this kind, but they would not put up there.

Supposing, for instance, that you had found a Spaniard in this house, would you have apprehended him also?—Well, he might have had some means of earning a livelihood. There is this difference between a foreigner who comes to town by railway and one that comes by a ship—that he who comes as a sailor has probably some means of subsistence, while he that comes by train has probably, as in this case, nothing of the kind. I have seen this man ere now in the company of bad women.

Had he not a return ticket to Aberdeen in his pocket?—Yes; but he staid till the return ticket was of no use.

Did he not tell you he came here to have some bills printed?—No; he told me he came here on the spree. (Great laughter.)

The prisoner—I never said that, sir. I said I came here to enjoy myself. (Laughter.)

Witness—You said you came on the spree. (Laughter.)

Another constable gave evidence corroborative of Inspector Renny's.

Mr. Mackay—You have seen him here before?—Yes; he set up as a boxer once! (Great laughter.)

Mr. Paul—Was he not working at the Docks?—No. He opened a boxing-school in the Camperdown Hall. (Laughter.)

Mr. Paul said that as belonging to the British nation we ought to have that respect for foreigners which we expected foreigners to have for Britons when they went abroad. (Laughter.) His client, instead of being brought up and treated as a vagrant, should have been taken up and treated kindly. It would not do to say that because he was in a certain bad house, therefore he must be a bad man, and a vagrant. He had come to Dundee as a missionary—(laughter)—and where, he would ask, could a missionary more properly be found than in the haunts of thieves and prostitutes, striving to convert them? (Laughter.) His client, he held, had been engaged in this most laudable work, and ought not to have been disturbed. (Laughter.) The fact of having had in his pocket a return ticket from Aberdeen disproved the allegation that he was a vagrant. Missionaries were sent abroad to convert the heathen. Far better they should stay at home converting the heathen who committed so many burglaries and robberies. (laughter)—far better did they clean their own house before spending so much money praying into the houses of others. (Continued laughter.) We did not expect, when we sent our missionaries to foreign lands, that they would be treated as vagrants. As Jesus Paul himself had, when on his way to convert the Gentiles—(laughter)—been cast on a desert island, and afterwards apprehended; but his client—(laughter)—ought to be received with that respect which was due to the converts of our missionaries abroad. (Laughter.) As for these missionaries, he understood the most they did was to send home an annual report. (Much laughter.) But if they had succeeded in converting this man, who himself said that he was a convert, and that he had come to this country as a missionary; and if he had learned, as apparently he had learned, that Dundee was one of the most sinful towns in the kingdom—(laughter)—that it contained the dregs of crime, was he not entitled to the same good reception as we expected would be accorded to our missionaries in heathen lands? (Laughter.) It would be a disgrace to the country if this man—who, however ignorant, was pure in his intentions—(laughter)—should be apprehended and sent to jail for simply being in Dundee without money in his pocket, and because, while pursuing his most laudable calling, he was apprehended as a vagrant by Inspector Renny or any other man. (Laughter.)

The Provost said that no overt crime was charged against the accused; and he had a difficulty on the point of vagrancy, arising from the accused not having been begging or being a vagrant on the street. His having a return ticket also was a circumstance to be considered. He had himself last year heard the accused preach in a church—very likely he might have got the use of it without due consideration—but the company accused had been found in was a bad feature of his case. He would continue it for further inquiry till Thursday.

General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 6th Foot, will succeed to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, vacant by the death of the late Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross.

Madame Rachel, who is just now at liberty, and who, it is said, is not likely to return to gaol, the objection urged on her behalf being a sufficient one, has suffered severely from her incarceration, and is much altered from her appearance when in the dock of the Old Bailey. The famous shop in Bond Street is closed; but it is said that Madame Rachel's daughters have transferred her business to Paris, and are now vending their famous drugs and simples in the gay capital.

We (*Musical Times*) understand that the lowering of the musical pitch in England is shortly about to assume a practical form. The letter of Mr. Sims Reeves, addressed to the *Athenæum* in which he positively refuses to sing at the Sacred Harmonic Society whilst the present high pitch is maintained, has decided the matter; and as most of the competent musicians of the country are, to our knowledge, ranged on his side, there can be little doubt that whatever may be the difficulties to be overcome, the change must be made. During the ensuing season a series of six concerts will be given, at St. James's hall, in which the standard French pitch will be adopted. These concerts will consist exclusively of sacred music (and mostly of oratorios), and Mr. Sims Reeves has pledged himself to sing at each performance.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.
DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.
Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 4 do.	2s.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Bondnotes and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 1st February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK
(Limited). Established in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £237,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 2s.	
4 ,,	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 ,,	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
2 ,,	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 ,,	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 ditto.
12 ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 27th January 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 per Rupee

4	do.	2/1 ,,
3	do.	2/1/16 ,,
2	do.	2s. ,,
1	do.	1/11 15/16 ,,
On demand		1/11¾ ,,
On Scotland		1/11¾ ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have remained during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 6
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Bondnotes tendered for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, MacKenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward Drafts Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
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Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and E. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
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Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
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A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

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FOR SALE, on board the ship "Saint Andrew," 600 Oars, at moderate price. Apply to Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee Dubash, or to the undersigned.
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FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.
H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
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FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.
One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.
The Property of Gentlemen.
A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.
A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.
A second-hand light Miniature Brougham, with surrounding venetians, by Holmes, of Derby.
Just Landed.
Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, Basewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.
And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.
A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.
The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England
A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.
A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.
The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
The Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
1 very handsome Four-seated new Mail Phaeton with panelled dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Dalkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.
Just landed.
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.
And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Waggonnette.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
27th January, 1869.

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The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
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Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			CIVIL. Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			MILITARY. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	0	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15